

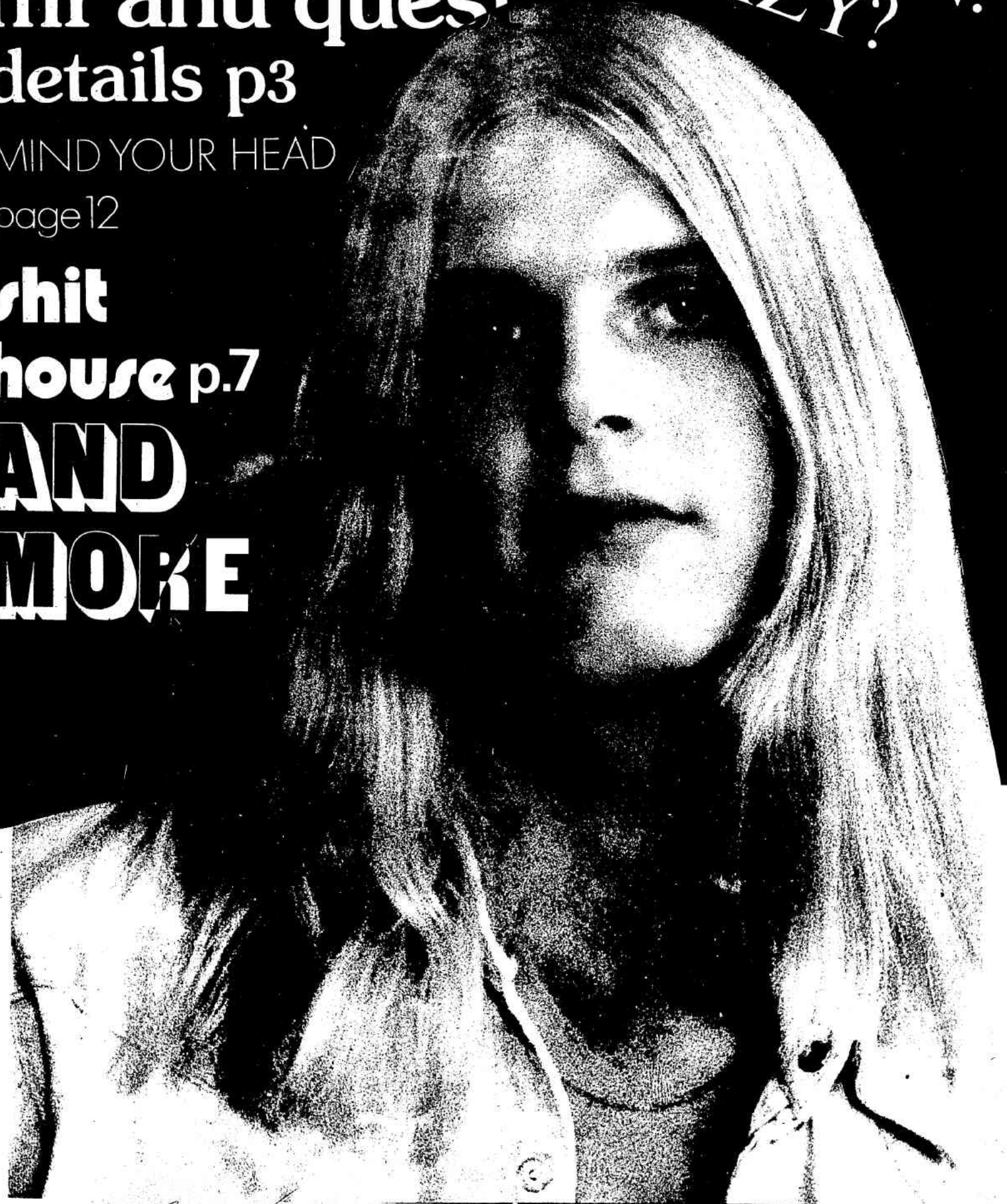
EASTER SHUTDOWN!
WEDNESDAY
EDITOR LAZY?

mr anu quest
details p3

MIND YOUR HEAD
page 12

shit
house p.7

AND
MORE



July 19/14

start

LETTERS

The Editor
Woroni

Dear Sir,

The Mr ANU Quest was obviously designed by some female chauvinist to perpetuate the degrading image of man held by our society at large, by championing the living doll middle class female fantasy that Mr ANU is supposed to be.

Yours in disgust,

John Simpson-Smith
Arts II

Dear Sir,

The letter in the last issue of *Woroni* attacking the article "So Broad-minded", made a valid comparison between Joe Stalin and Gough Whitlam. One only has to remember that Indonesian Government plans to make East Timor a part of Indonesia, have received Whitlam's seal of approval.

Apart from agreement with that comparison, Mr Claff's statement that the PLO is "the scum of the earth" ignores the fact that the PLO is internationally recognised as representing the Palestinian people.

The assertion that support for the PLO's right to speak in Australia "is a petty political bias", ignores the democratic principle that both sides of an issue should be presented to inform rather than bias people's opinions.

That the Israeli case is given "unbiased" attention is obvious from the fact that Commander Yehuda Igra, retired Commander of the Israel Navy's training base, is to make his second visit to this country on a fund-raising and "informational tour", according to the Australian Jewish Times of March 13. As Commander Igras would have been responsible for preparing the crews of Israeli vessels such as the gunboats which carried out terrorist raids on fishing villages in Southern Lebanon.

We don't notice any outcry from the press or "anti-terrorist" watchdogs like Bob Hawke who raised such a hullabaloo at the proposed entry of a PLO delegation. How is this to be explained?

Since the ALP Government and "Australian figureheads" are denying their policy of "even-handedness" on the Middle East, I see no duty of *Woroni*, Direct Action or myself to support that retraction of ALP policy.

J. Coleman
Lennox House
ANU



Our cover boy, Mark May (20) of Corin Dam Huts, is not just a pretty face. Mark can type at forty wpm and would like to withdraw from the world to write childrens books when he graduates - we hope that never happens.
Cosmetics by B Penthouse.
Liquid Revenescence Moisture Glow, Peach, \$10.50. Honour Make-up Foundation, Beige Buff, \$6.00. Auto Lashique mascara, Brown, \$5.20. Panne Powder Shadow, Snow White, \$3.50. Highlight Creme, Peach Gleme, \$4. Satin Shadow Persimmon, \$2.50. Liqui-Creme lipstick, Premier Coral, \$3. Hairstyle by Helene, B Penthouse Salon, using B-Blonde and Glo-Ahead Ashe Blonde Toner. Mark was photographed by Andrew Young.



WANTED

Further information to assist the President in action against

1. HIGH UNIVERSITY CO-OP BOOKSHOP PRICES
2. EXPLOITATION AND ILLEGAL ACTION BY LANDLORDS
3. IMPROPERLY CONSTITUTED DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

to Students' Association Office

For counsel with wisdom write to **Dear Prudence**. Only bona fide letters complete with name, address and vital statistics will be considered. Write to **Dear Prudence c/- Woroni, ANU Students' Assoc.**

an ymportant message

GENERAL MEETING
STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
WEDNESDAY APRIL 16,
8pm UNION REFECTORY

- AUS PALESTINE MOTIONS
- EDUCATION POLICY

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LOOK

GIVE YOUR VIEW ON THE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR 1975

ATTEND THE EDUCATION MASS MEETING - APRIL 11,
FRIDAY - 1pm - UNION COURT
- NO COMPULSORY EXAMS IN 1975
- STUDENT EQUALITY ON DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
WITH THE FINAL SAY ON COURSE CONTENT AND ASSESSMENT

Produced by roland manderson with kevin moriarty jon free fran dyson rignor berg jon casson (who did the page numbers) tricia kaye dave monckton and john coleman most of the graphics by peter neubigin also andy mcosker and roland manderson not to mention r cobb whose book is on sale at the book shop typing by maree disorganization by roland and bern and paul but mainly roland photography by andrew young printed by

PROGRESS PRESS PTY LTD published by julius roe for the anu students association this issue was scheduled for distribution by Thurs 3rd of april but should be out by late friday.....!

forgot to mention Jo and Brett and Dave and Bruce and Melinda and Bern and Ian and and Julius and

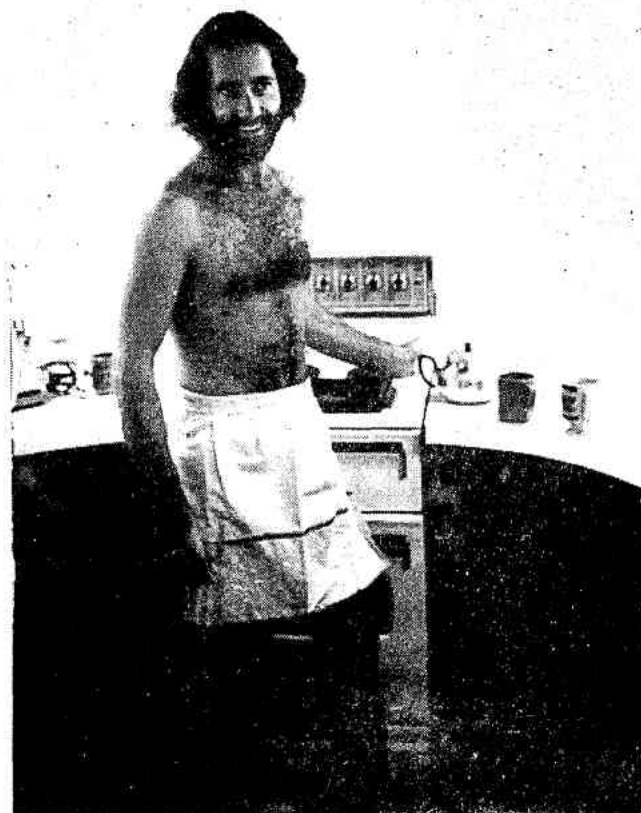
ARE YOU ALL A MAN COULD BE ?

Mr ANU is an unmarried man about campus. He has a lovely face, an immaculate body, a charming manner and a radiant personality. He is graceful, demure, well spoken and well-groomed. In fact, he could be you.

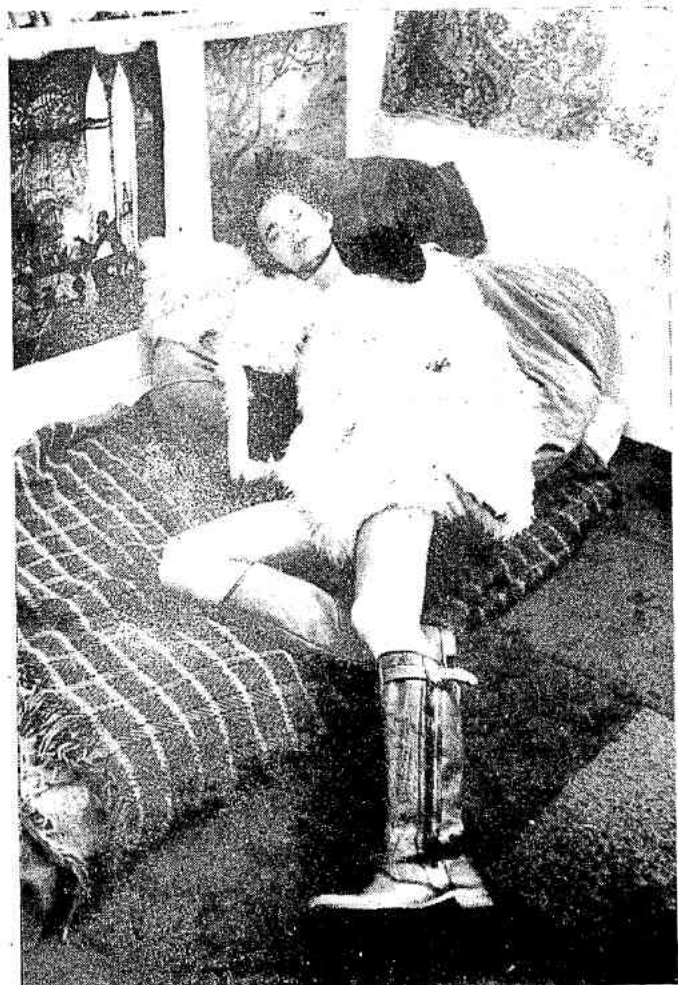
Mr ANU will be named by a panel of celebrity judges and crowned at the Mr ANU Charity Banquet during Bush Week. He will win Two Hundred Dollars in Fabulous Prizes.

To qualify for the final judging, each entrant is required to raise a minimum of \$50 for charity. This sum may be raised through direct sponsorship or by soliciting advertisements for Woroni. The Mr ANU Quest Committee offers its assistance in money raising activities. The contestant who raises the largest sum for charity will be crowned ANU Charity Prince and receive prizes to the value of fifty dollars.

Mr ANU contestants will be featured each fortnight in Woroni. To enter the Quest just fill in the entry form printed on this page, and post it to: Mr ANU Quest Committee
c/o S.A. Office.



Toad Hall beauty, Ray Barrett (21) says he is a home-body — but what a body to come home to! Here he explains one of the finer points of tea-making, an art for which Ray has considerable innate aptitude.



Tony Roberts (21) of Toad Hall, isn't afraid to show his legs, and we can see why! He loves soft, deep fur — right next to his skin! But don't be misled by his seductive pose; Tony is saving his pearl for his own Ms Right.

Name Age.....

Statistics (cm)heightlength
.....circumference

Address

I agree to abide by the rules of the quest and to accept the judges' decision as final
.....(signature of contestant)

RULES

- (1) Judges decisions will be final
- (2) The Mr ANU Quest Committee retains the right to use photographs and names of contestants for publicity purposes.
- (3) A contestant may be disqualified at any time if he is considered by the Quest Committee to be ineligible or his behaviour is deemed improper.
- (4) Mr ANU may be required to attend a limited number of functions subsequent to his crowning.

NOT TOO EXCITING



FORM OF REPORT

I have decided to view the instruction to release the names of candidates in the light of the following points I made in a letter to the members of the committee on the Vice-Chancellorship (27/3/74).

- (a) I have heard the names of every single one of the remaining candidates in the Union Bar even though I have observed confidentiality.
- (b) We have made it clear that the short listed candidates for this position should be considered by the University community as a whole. Thus, in this circumstance we feel that confidentiality does not apply. In general this Association does not use leak methods but makes its position public.
- (c) I considered the course of writing to all the short listed candidates informing them of the resolution and asking them if they wished to withdraw to avoid being publicly listed but felt that the element of 'blackmail' involved here was less acceptable than the action of publishing on the grounds of a defensible principle.
- (d) I will only release the names of those still being considered by the committee and will preserve the confidentiality of referees reports.'

CONDUCT OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

I have followed a policy of opposing the inclusion on the short list of those who have possible links with the US military and of those power seekers who would be unlikely to have the interests of the students at heart.

I have also expressed the view that the chief executive officer of the University should not be chosen 'in camera' by a small unrepresentative committee. I submitted that:

'Some students would believe that there was no place for a chief executive officer in a participatory democratic university, while others would see he/her doing much the same work (if for different policies) as at present. The Association would agree, however, that the secret selection of a Vice-Chancellor was un-democratic and unlikely to produce a person willing or able to carry out the wishes of the University community. For reasons directly linked to the secret selection procedure (the insistence on strict confidentiality) the student representative in the selection procedure is unable to act in the way the association believes all its representatives and committees should act. They are unable to solicit student opinion, they are unable to report back to general meetings, and they are unable to be directed by students association policy in any meaningful sense.

I believe that the following procedure should be adopted by this committee. (a) a short list should be constructed (b) those on the short list should be asked if they will publicly stand for the position (c) the organisations of academic and non-academic staff and of students should be asked to find the way most appropriate to their organisation of ascertaining their members' views (e.g. public meetings with or without candidates, a representative committee, a general ballot) (d) the results of this constituent opinion gathering could then be forwarded to Council's committee for consideration. This procedure would be a worthwhile move towards democratic selection.'

A full scale election by each of the electorates may be a future procedure.

four

BADGER GM -

Vice-Chancellor University of Adelaide since 1967 (formerly Finney-Howell research fellow, ICI research fellow and Res. Chem ICI, Prof. Organic Chemistry Adelaide Uni, Executive CSIRO) - 59 years. The Canberra Times reported that Prof. Badger was not prepared to stand for the position but that he would favourably consider an invitation. Independence Struggle reported that Badger supported Prof. Russell of Flinders Uni. and that Professor Badger had been involved in a campaign of victimization of a staff member because of his criticism of the South Australian Department of Agriculture's fruit fly programme. Professor Badger in conjunction with the Agriculture Department decided to stifle Manwell by getting him to resign. Letters of complaint were organised. Badger supervised the appointment of Manwell's political opponents to kangaroo court style 'commissions of inquiry' and 'committees of investigation'. As it turned out Manwell was able to defeat these 'legal tactics'.

Badger changed the form of the campaign. He resorted to smear and harassment. He got a Council member to try to refer Manwell and his wife to a psychiatrist. Manwell had this third year science course stopped suddenly. Research students were 'warned away' from Manwell, and one who would not be 'warned' was denied a scholarship although well qualified. Assistance in Manwell's teaching duties during his 'trials' was denied him, although Badger had arranged a new person to take over as soon as Manwell had been got rid of. Finally Badger offered to make up part of the quarrel with Manwell, but of course this was conditional on Manwell's resigning first. We have found collaboration for this report in Independence Struggle quoted above in the Times Higher Education Supplement letters columns, in the On Dit (Adelaide Uni. students paper), and in newspaper statements by groups of academics who described the Manwell case as more serious than the famous ORR case. Since Badger is not officially standing if he is appointed we suspect that it will be by invitation without interview.

DUNBAR DNF -

Deputy Vice-Chancellor ANU since 1968, Professor of Physics ANU since 1959 (formerly Otago NZ), a member of Australian, US, UK Physics societies, member Commonwealth Club. The man who called the police onto campus last year, alleged to have objected to the appointment of academics on the grounds of their left wing political affiliations, renowned for his opposition to student proposals, and for his failure in his current job to effectively consult them.

HUGHES H -

Deputy Director, Economics Department, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, since 1973 (formerly ANU research fellow and senior lecturer economics at Uni. of Queensland). 47 years. Noted for her book on the Australian iron and steel industry which exposed BHP sharp practices. The Canberra Times reports that some have their knives out for her.

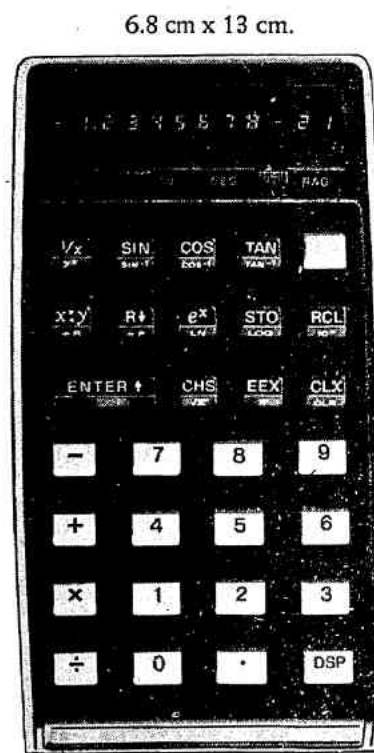
LOW DA -

Director Research School of Pacific Studies (formerly history at Sussex UK and at ANU) 48 years. Known to regard liberal reforms in assessment and course content at Sussex as 'going too far'. Not trusted by many staff and students.

ROSS IG -

Professor of Chemistry ANU since 1968, currently acting Pro-Vice-Chancellor (formerly of Sydney Uni, Florida State, Uni. College London). 49 years. Articles on science in journals indicate a conservative approach. Certainly pleasant and consults with students but some question his effectiveness and independence.

Hewlett-Packard introduces a smaller uncompromising calculator: the HP-21 Scientific.



6.8 cm x 13 cm.

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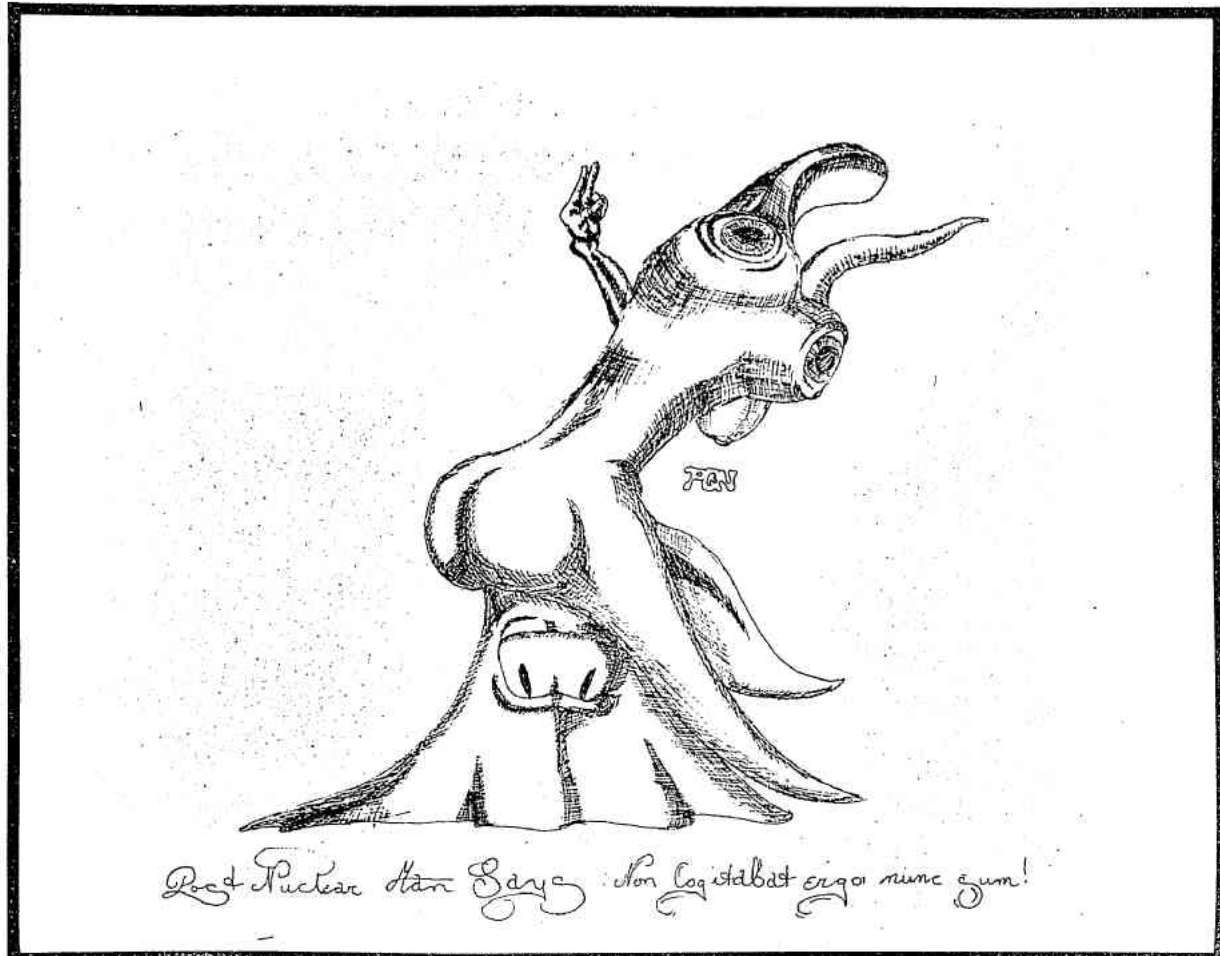
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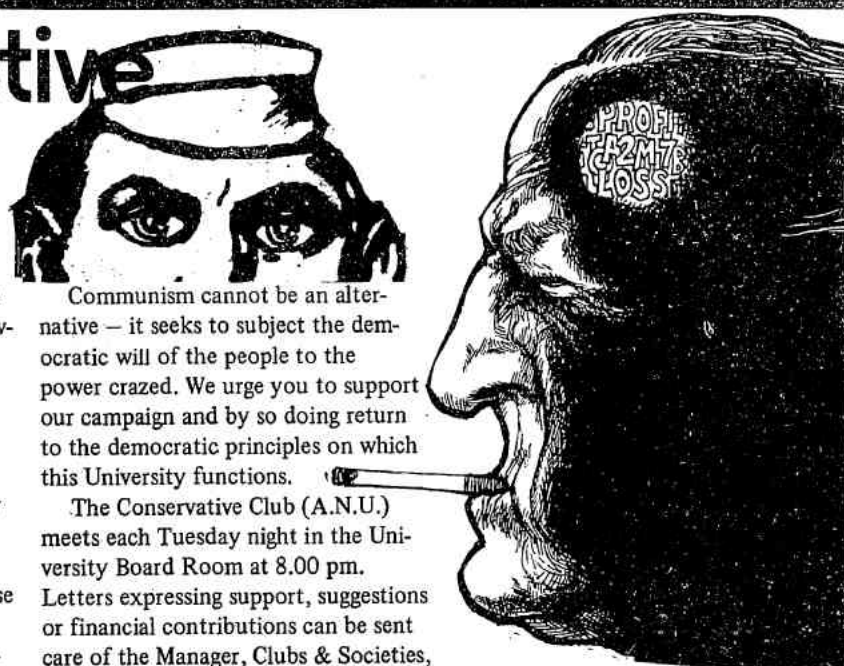
conservative orgasm

Conservatism is a progressive force in our University and society. It acknowledges the basic desires of a society searching for stability, certainty and economic progress.

The Conservative Club is a union of those members, both staff and students, who are utterly appalled by the domination of student politics by the socialist forces, (Communist Revolutionary). It is in direct response to the extremist principles involved in that ideology that this Club is constituted.

We, the founding members of the Conservative Club, appeal to you, as knowledgeable and free thinking members of our democratic society to join us in ensuring that the forces of law and order remain inviolate.

The education demands as set out in the Labour Club (Revolutionary Communist) pamphlet 'Satisfied' are a direct affront to the stated aims of this University. We feel very strongly that those presently in positions of authority within the University are in the best position to view matters realistically and to formulate policy decisions. We feel that the intransigent stance of the socialist left ideology eliminates that sector from vocalizing the support and confidence of the University members as a whole. Conservatism stands to counter the insidious machinations of those of the far left who seek to irresponsibly and undemocratically alter the constitution of this University.



Communism cannot be an alternative - it seeks to subject the democratic will of the people to the power crazed. We urge you to support our campaign and by so doing return to the democratic principles on which this University functions.

The Conservative Club (A.N.U.) meets each Tuesday night in the University Board Room at 8.00 pm. Letters expressing support, suggestions or financial contributions can be sent care of the Manager, Clubs & Societies, or care of this paper.



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bums tits and greasepaint



a regular column on the Performing Arts on Campus

Theatre this year is off its arse and moving - ? with a series of readings in conjunction with N.U.D.E. dancers and the Poetry Society. These informal co-productions are FREE, in Public Places, and should grow bigger and better as time goes on. Three weeks should see another performance somewhere in the Union at lunchtime.

Getting back to rigid structures - i.e. plays, there is a lot in the process of happening: A season of two short plays - *The Bodybuilders* (by Mike Wellen), an off Broadway play about a journalist leading a frustrated life, tormented by his bitchy wife (some may have been present at the readings of an extract of this play earlier, with Deborah Mead playing a superb bitch!)

On the same bill, in compelling contrast is presented the production of Edward de Obaldia's *Debate*. It is the story of two women living in an incredible fantasy world.

Both the plays will be presented in the Union commencing Wednesday 23rd April to Saturday 26th April. The cost of tickets will be insignificant. (no price is too much for Kulture, anyway).

Last Thursday Radio ANU recorded a radioplay - "Edward and Agrippina" for playing in the near future. Watch your radio (and this column) for details. Hopefully radio plays will be a regular feature.

Theatre Workshops are being held on Monday nights at 8.00pm. They are invaluable, if only for the experience of working with other people. Everybody is very welcome, and it seems not Everybody knows where they are held - in the Social Action Room at the back of Childers Street Hall. (Opposite Toad Hall).

New acting and technical personnel are always in demand. Notices regarding auditions, etc. are always posted around the Union, and messages for Theatre Group can be left in the Union mail boxes under "T". The next meeting is Friday, 4th April (tomorrow?) in the meetings room, adjoining to the bar after a decent interval. Important that all interested attend.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT BUMS, TITS AND GREASE-PAINT - (next edition, stupid.)

c
page

REVOLUTION IS INEVITABLE

Han Suyin —
at Coombs Lecture
Theatre 'O' Week, '75

"There is no doubt we are entering
an era of direct violence and political
guerilla warfare, and most striking, is
the notion that violence against auth-
ority is in itself a realization of free-
dom..."

George Frankl —
quoted in *Woroni*
(page 13) 20.3.75

From *Time* magazine, March 17, '75
on recent Jesuit policy making docu-
ments — "The most controversial of
these, *Time* learned, was called
"Faith and Justice." It asserts that
Jesuits must attack poverty and in-
justice even if that means in some
cases struggling against oppressive
governments." (p.54).

Anarchist: "When can we make the
revolution?"

Marxist: "What will happen the day
after the revolution?"

Comment from Eugene
Kamenka at "Contem-
porary China" lecture
26.3.75.

The issue of revolutionary ideology
will be raised in Action Development
meetings this year (Fridays, 12 noon
in the Union Meetings Room)

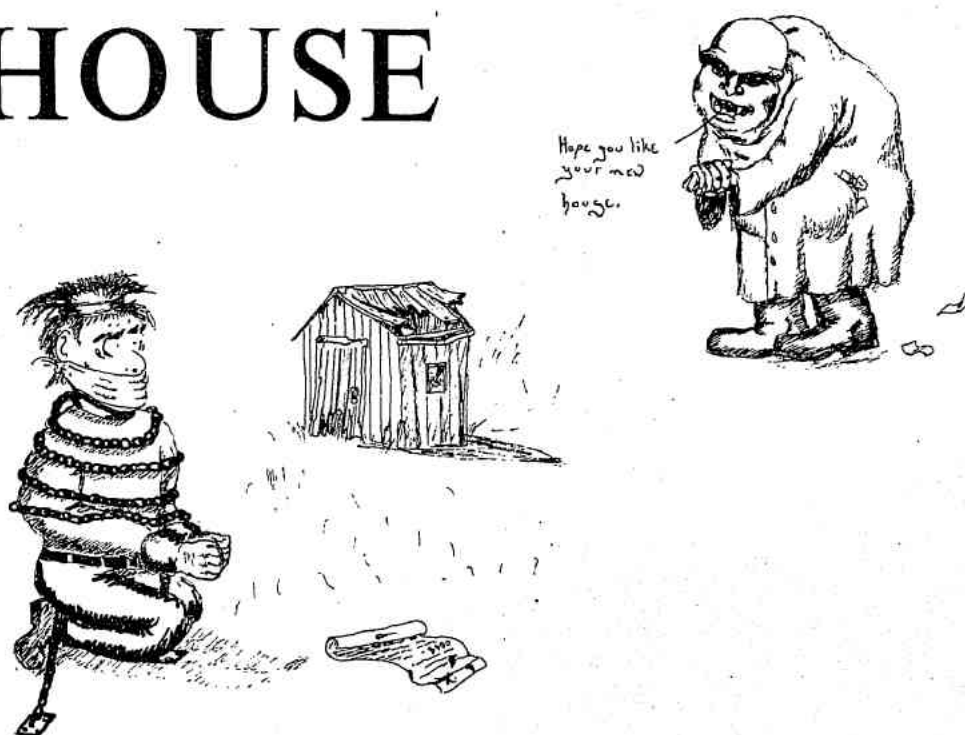
A.N.U.
DEVELOPMENT ACTION

Friday — 12 noon
Union Meetings Room
(entrance of the Bridge)

anarchists

Send name, address and stamps
for the *Federation of Australian
Anarchists Bulletin* to P.O. Box
45, North Richmond, Vic. 3121.

welcome to the SHIT HOUSE



Mr Saunders, Liberal Party
spokesman on consumer affairs
in the ACT Legislative Assembly,
has finally enabled landlord ex-
ploitation of tenants to come
out into the open. The President
of the Students' Association has
released information of some of
Mr Saunders practices to *The
Canberra Times*. Mr Saunders is
alleged by people associated with
at least two different houses to
have:

- had a clause written into the
lease precluding either party
from applying for fair rent
- refused to allow tenants to
retain copies of their leases
despite repeated requests
- charged more than 30%
above normal rent levels
- pretended that he was the
agent not the owner
- for the purpose of rate
notices he had as his
residential address
houses occupied by tenants.

In one case residents who ap-
plied for fair rent were harassed
by late night noise, and the cut-
ting of fuses. The residents are
said to have returned from work
one afternoon last week to find
their belongings strewn over the
back lawn and the doors boarded
up.

This same house which resid-
ents were evicted from was offer-
ed to the ANU Students' Assoc-
iation by Mrs Saunders, an em-
ployee of the University, on the
following conditions:

- that there would be no lease
or fair rent
- that she would receive at
least \$85 per week for a
four bedroomed house
(one of the rooms was a
former lounge and the new
lounge was such that traffic
to it was through a bedroom)
in an area zoned for exten-
sive redevelopment
- that she would receive \$15
per person if there were
seven students in the house
- if there were fewer than seven
students then the charges
would be greater and she re-
served the right to move in
new residents to share any
room with only one occup-
ant.

The house at 9 Torrens Street,
Braddon is currently empty.
Students are without adequate
accommodation. Mr and Mrs
Saunders' practices are unjust to
say nothing about their legality.

I believe that students and
others should occupy this house
to draw attention to the housing
scandals of which Saunders is
but a minor example.

JR

7

There is no reason to feel content

DEVELOPMENT - AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE

Instead of weeping over poverty and the Third World let's get down to some basics; 'grassroots development.' What might development mean to any peasant, illiterate and trapped between the threat of regular drought and an imperious moneylender? Increased GNP wouldn't make much difference to him. An example of such a situation and what can be achieved comes from Gujerat State in Northern India.

A tribal aboriginal area of one million people living in about 750 villages were subject to the following problems twenty-five years ago;

1. Exploitation by moneylenders due to illiteracy, ignorance and general helplessness;
2. Corruption and harassment by police and forest and revenue officers;
3. Declining food production and increasing population.

In 1950 a Ghandian worker settled in the area and very gradually became accepted by many tribal people as an adviser and leader. Under his guidance some villages in the area formed village co-operatives, placing all land titles under the co-operative's name. Individuals still tilled their own land however and used the co-operative to dispose of any surplus. Through the co-operative the villagers could confront their exploiters as a body where previously they had been helpless individuals. Many debts were settled and most of the lost land reclaimed by means of both violent but more often non-violent group pressure on moneylenders and government officials. The result of finding effective power of their own was a gradual increase in personal and group initiative and active participation throughout the area.

Having gained control of the land a village co-operative was also able to take out interest-free government loans and also receive overseas aid, all from private organisations, the main one being Australian-Community Aid Abroad. Since 1966 \$Aust.50,000 have been given for irrigation projects and technical training. Such aid plays an insignificant role in the overall process.

Since 1966 eighteen irrigation projects have been established covering a total of about 1200 acres resulting in a five-fold increase in food grain production. Some cash crops (previously unknown) have also been

adopted, cotton being the main one. Out of the 750 villages now about 350 have gone 'Gramdan' as the co-operatives are called. About half a dozen villages also have brick and stone warehouses. Considering the fact that previously it was unheard of for any tribal village to have any more than flimsy mud/dung huts this is a startling achievement.

The Ghandian worker who initiated this socio-economic revolution now assists the villages of the area in running an open-court system in which entire village populations participate in the court decision. Formerly domestic conflict, frequently over land disputes or divorce, would often result in violent disturbances which kept the murder rate in the area up to about 3-4 per week. It is now about 1-2 per year!! Although the court is extra legal it also deals with the murders in the area in its individual style. For instance, one man who had killed a household's breadwinner was ordered by the 'people's jury' to pay the family an amount in grain and also live with them for six months to help till their land! After the six months period complete reconciliation had resulted between the villagers concerned.

In addition to the resolving of conflicts the Open Court serves as an opportunity to increase the villagers awareness of the world around them and of the significance of the power structures which act to change. Village-level workers native to the area also conduct educational programmes in many of the villages.

Thus development becomes an ongoing process by which villagers gain in material and social security through their gradual increase in political awareness. It is a process above-all of increasing their potential for revolution. In 'Pedagogy of the Oppressed' Paulo Friere presents a striking analysis of the liberation process by which unjust power structures become subverted. The fact that such development is a subversive process explains why most wealthy governments including Australia refuse to assist such profits. Instead their aid becomes a prop directed towards the maintenance of totally corrupt power structures, notably in South America and South-East Asia.

DEAN BROWN
(Development Action)



CITY OF LONDON PROFIT MAN (a jingle for the overseas investors in Apartheid)

City gent
money gent
profit man
house
stuffing your guts
with goose and grouse
golf and gin
and dividends received
On what else does your belly feed?
FAT BUG!

From this pin-striped gent
we understand
black labour blows its nose in hand;
And what of his civilizing spree?
grabbing grub off every tree!
SWOLLEN BUG!!

When infant dies of broken tummy
ain't
kiddies
dying
bloody
funny?

Has City gent his fill?
No!
The profit man is gorging still!
BLOATED BUG!

City gent
money gent
profit man
louse
pewking
in his summer house
be-gloved be-jewelled
tie-fidgiting breed

BEWARE!
We'll put
an end
to greed.....

POP!
by A.N.C. KUMALO

COMFORT
kills
becomes

WE mutilated
masterpieces



greed

MURDER

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Sheets of tin nailed to posts
driven in the ground
make up this house

Some rags complete
the intimate landscape

The sun slanting through cracks
welcomes the owner

After twelve hours of slave
labour

breaking rock
shifting rock
breaking rock
shifting rock
fair weather
wet weather
breaking rock
shifting rock

Old age comes early

a mat on dark nights
is enough when he dies
gratefully
of hunger

AGOSTINHO NETO

JUDGMENT OF THE BLACK MAN

The white man looked him in the face
my black brother did not stir

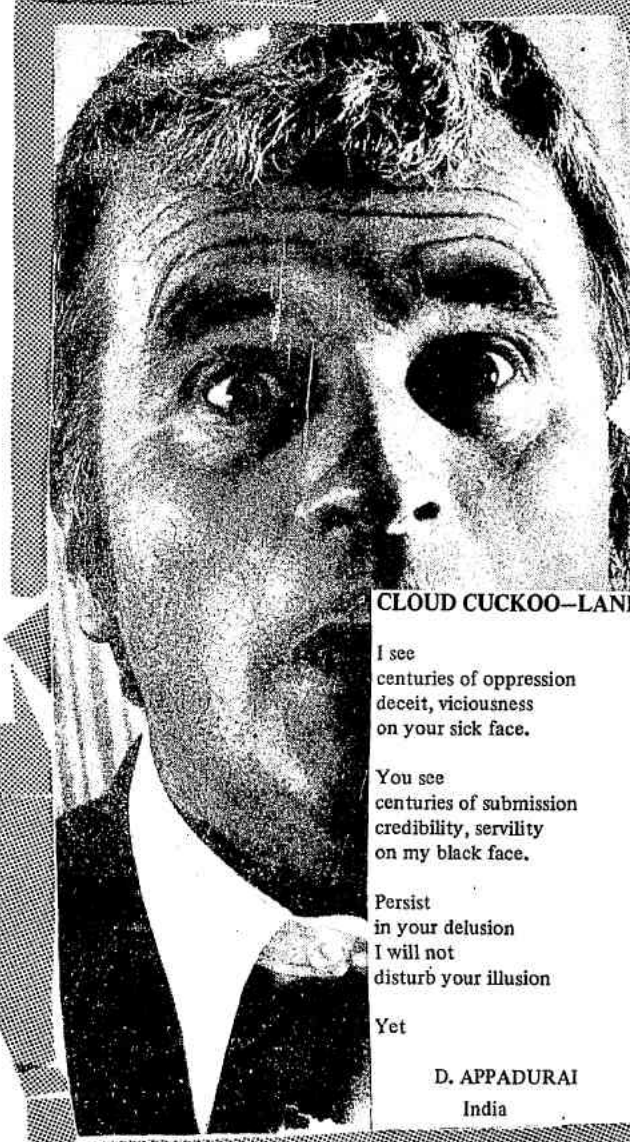
The white man shouted, roared, beat and kicked him
my black brother did not trouble

In his eyes there kindled flames
of rage, of dried tears, of farce
My black brother did not stir, did not answer, did not trouble

In his steady eyes there kindled the flame
of a force which only the black man knows

by KAOBERDIANO DAMBARA

YOUR PAIN
Your pain
yet more my pain
shall suffocate oppression
Your eyes
yet more my eyes
shall be speaking of revolt
Your scars
yet more my scars
will be remembering the whip
My hands
yet more your hands
will be lifted fully armed
My strength
yet more your strength
shall overcome imperialism
My blood
yet more your blood
shall irrigate our victory
from WHEN BULLETS BEGIN TO FLOWER
ARMANDO GUEBUZA



CLOUD CUCKOO-LAND

I see
centuries of oppression
deceit, viciousness
on your sick face.

You see
centuries of submission
credibility, servility
on my black face.

Persist
in your delusion
I will not
disturb your illusion

Yet

D. APPADURAI
India

BANGLADESH AID APPEAL

22 JULY - 3 AUGUST 1974

Last year ANU Development Action undertook a Canberra-wide appeal to raise money for a World University Service project near Chittagong.

The campaign was wide ranging - it included emphasis of Bengali culture, literature, films as well as our major concern: the social, political and economic development of one of the world's unluckiest countries.

Pages and pages of statistics indicating poverty, hunger, malnutrition, the problems of 75 million people subject to monsoonal floods every second year could be cited. I will only cite one statistical fact which sums up the relative situations pretty well:

- Canberra with less than 200,000 people have as many dentists as has the whole of Bangladesh with over 75 million people.

Our responsibilities seem clearer in that light.

The Appeal raised \$3604.44, substantially more than we had hoped. We wish to thank the Bangladesh High Commission, the ANU Students' Association, Canberra Times, ANU Reporter, Woroni, Radio ANU, 2CA, Graphic Arts, Audio Visual Dept., Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Community Aid Abroad, Quality Films, Ursula College, Union and Union Shop as well as the many people who donated time, money and effort towards the appeal.

The appeal was originally directed towards a specific village near Chittagong. However for reasons unknown to us, despite representations on various levels, contact was lost with W.U.S. in Chittagong. Not wanting to send the money into a void, it was decided by a well-attended A.G.M. to send the money through Freedom from Hunger to a Lutheran World Federation project operating in the Rangpur and Dinajpur districts in the north-west of Bangladesh.

The L.W.F. program involves:

- flood reconstruction
- establishment of small scale industries
- technical training
- agricultural development
- medical services
- an emergency fund.

Though our contribution was a quite small proportion of the budget we receive continuing reports on how the project is going.

Despite the localized benefits aid confers - it plays only a relatively minor part in overall national development. Favourable trading opportunities and local ownership of resources are increasingly recognized as vital to the development of any country like Bangladesh. It is our responsibility to make sure the Australian Government recognizes this!

FISH FINGERS FROZEN
APPLE PIE FROZEN
CAULIFLOWER FROZEN
FROZEN CHIPS BIR
FROZEN PEAS COTTE
FISH FINGERS I.B.J.
SARA LEE CAKES FROZE
MILANI PIZZAS FROZ
ORANGE JUICE WOOLWOR
CAFEESE WOOLWOR
overflows WOOLWOR
SCOTTI MILANI FROZEN
FISH FINGERS WOOLWOR
SUPRAFRY OIL SOLIDIFY

IT'S ABOUT TIME We WOKE UP

further adventures of

DON QUIXOTE AND THE MIND FASCISTS



DRAFT EDUCATION POLICY SUMMARY STATEMENT

THE WORK SITUATION — Students are required to perform work within a course which they have not chosen and without having, or expecting, any control over it. All sorts of barriers to learning exist, including rigid division between subjects: English is not history, History is not Science, Science is not Art. Art and Music are minor subjects, and English, History and Science are major subjects. Subjects are things you take and when you have taken it you need not take it again. YOU'VE DONE IT.

Students have not control over what is taught and secondly how it is taught. In terms of what is taught, students are denied the right to choose which aspects of a body of knowledge, or skill to emphasise. The value judgements remain unquestioned. The trivial questions are dissected while the fundamental questions often never appear. For example in Psychology various personality tests are dissected, while their social basis and function are ignored. Students are typically expected to accept the traditions and wisdoms of a discipline and a teacher's course outline without explanation or question.

The structure of the University directly effects the nature of the education. The rigid hierarchy from tutor to professor, from first year to honours, from fail to high distinction, and from departmental committee to the Council —

COURSES —

1. Staff-student control on a basis of equal representation in the determination of course content; recognizing that the objectives of a course are a part of course content.

The policy of equal staff/student control of course content arises from actual frustration with the content of courses in certain departments, and from the recognition that for the university experience to be truly educational, it is necessary for the students to influence and critically understand the course of study, and therefore to be directly involved in its formulation. Not only are students more committed to courses which they have planned, but staff too would benefit from the addition of new areas each year and from the challenge of remodelling an old course in the interest of new students. Clearly a course in which the student has no say as to the areas of

study or forms of assessment, requires less initiative and originality from the student and more obedience and self denial. A course of study is more meaningful and less of a chore when it answers the needs of the individual student rather than conforming to the prejudices of individual staff members.

2. Our policy also includes

- (a) Opposition to the introduction of a semester calendar
- (b) Opposition to the introduction of new semester units without adequate consultation with the students concerned
- (c) Vigorous implementation of teacher and course evaluation with University assistance
- (d) Action by students in the particular area concerned.

Department committees and Faculties may be of use. This action would be supported by the Students' Association on

the advice of general gatherings of such student representatives.

- (e) Student influence on staff appointments in order to satisfy demands for changed courses.
- (f) Workloads Committees should be strengthened and encouraged on Faculties, and there should be a minimum policy on the granting of extensions which is flexible both in character and in implementation and which so far as possible is common between departments and between faculties. There should be liaison between Faculties on this
- (g) Students should be enabled to take either a specialised or a diversified degree course, but in any case the system of

pre- and co-requisites should be minimal.

STUDENT REPRESENTATION AND UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE

1. That undergraduate students should have 50% representation on Departmental Committees and that the decision of such committees on course content and assessment be final.

EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION is necessary because in no other way can the student voice be effectively heard. The University is such a hierarchical structure that every body in the institution is advising the one above it. Without equality of representation from the bottom level up the student voice does not carry with any reliability through the system. Isolated student representation on various bodies has produced many resolutions relating to the four demands but these

all inhibit the egalitarian atmosphere necessary for self-managed learning. The University also rigidly separates study from practice. The University also perpetuates the myth that it is the individual in isolation who is being educated — he/she is an empty vessel being filled to his/her own innate capacity. Co-operation is discouraged or called cheating/ the students work is his/her own until it is handed in and then it is marked and discarded. The University also is rigidly compartmentalised, thus discouraging the development of any wide ranging view or criticism, and encouraging a view of knowledge as the acquisition of stable, defined, unambiguous building blocks.

Thus, we believe in direct staff-student and community control of education, in the need for the University to meet student desires for courses which are not oriented to the requirements of the status quo, and in the need for the democratisation of the whole University structure.

The general policy of the ANU Students' Association is for more choice and control for students within the University. This meets the demands of active students and is based on the belief that the inactivity of many students and their excessive concern with assessment procedure perpetuated by the current structures. If more *real* choice is allowed, then that will lead to the use of more choice and a more active and educationally responsible University.

resolutions have never been acted upon — without decision making power this situation will continue. At present our representation is on advisory committees to advisory committees; we can be fillerbusted into ineffectiveness.

Effective student representation is in the end the solution to all of our demands. The 10/10 Committee reduced it to effective representation in case of dispute. Although the achievement of equality on committees resolving all disputes in which students had an interest would be a significant gain, we are seeking effective representation so that we are effective in making decisions about our education in general. At the moment when a member of staff talks of the 'department' he/she is talking of the academic staff of the department: we are working towards a department controlled by the students, academic and non-academic staff. A system of effective participation only in case of staff/student dispute keeps the student out of the department.

2. Our policy also includes

- (a) That students on University Committees should always be elected revokable representatives
- (b) That all officers of the University should be elected and recallable by those persons whom they represent
- (c) That there should be adequate representation of non-academic staff on Council and University Committees
- (d) That equal staff/student representation on the Faculties, or the making binding upon Faculties the recommendations of the Faculty Education Committee (on matters of course content and assessment), is necessary
- (e) That students in a class should be able to have meetings without staff
- (f) That staff should inform students of external limitations on their choices
- (g) That voting on bodies should be by simple majority

ASSESSMENT

1. Student choice of the means of assessment.

ASSESSMENT is more often than not something which lies outside a course, tacked on the end, which refuses to recognise any flexibility in the course done by each individual student. Students should be involved in deciding the objectives of a course and then within the limits of those objectives students should individually be able to choose the means of assessment best suited to their individual course and capabilities. Compulsory forms of assessment only serve to alienate students from staff and courses; they make work and pleasure mutually exclusive; academic work is

done and assessment made with little or no feedback to the student — the student can be left learning virtually nothing. Formal exams are the worst example of non-feedback assessment — the student is given ten days to prepare, three hours to demonstrate preparedness, three weeks to await judgment and five seconds to receive judgment posted on the notice board. All students need not be assessed in the same way, unless the primary thing being assessed is the ability to face different stress situations or the ability to express oneself or one's memory in a particular mode. If it is regarded as essential in order to have a qualification recognised to have uniformity of assessment then the class will consider this as an important factor in making a decision. It has been claimed that certain forms of assessment, particularly formal exams, provide some protection against cheating. This particular argument could also be used to attack co-operative work which is usually a great deal more valuable than memorising someone else's answers to expected exam questions.

There is a clear relationship between course content and assessment in that those courses which have the most rigid form of assessment, particularly with emphasis on the formal three hour exam, have the least flexibility in course content.

It is not practical for students to have unlimited choice since some forms of assessment and even some certification are currently necessary. However, this does not mean that everyone in a unit must be assessed in the same way, or, that the teacher simply decides the choices.

- (a) In any course
 - (i) the focus of assessment ought to be appropriate to the objectives of the course and
 - (ii) that no single item of assessment be compulsory and that it not be obligatory to pass in any one section.
- (b) Students in a unit to approve in general the range and nature of choice offered and the relative weights they are to have
- (c) To facilitate meaningful choice and to lessen the emphasis on assessment — only 'pass' 'fail' grades be used

The individual student has the right to choose freely amongst those patterns of assessment which are both adequate and practical.

Given this principle, the decision the staff and students in a unit must come to, in order to delineate the options that must be open to each student, is a decision as to what patterns of assessment are adequate and practical. As early as possible the staff and students in every unit should formally and explicitly consider and discuss the question of what patterns

of assessment are adequate and practical. When the question is resolved the aforementioned principle will concomitantly determine the options that each student must have: an assessment pattern is adequate when it allows of accurate assessment of that characteristic of each student which it is intended to assess. An assessment pattern is practical if it does not ask too much in time or effort from staff members).

WOMENS STUDIES

A Womens Studies course, without prerequisites, course content of which is to be decided upon by the women of the University.

Womens Studies Course will as a result of activities in 1974 be offered in 1976. We must consider our strategies to ensure that it is the right sort of course as there are considerable pressures to make it a non-controversial 'sociological' course.

OVERCROWDING

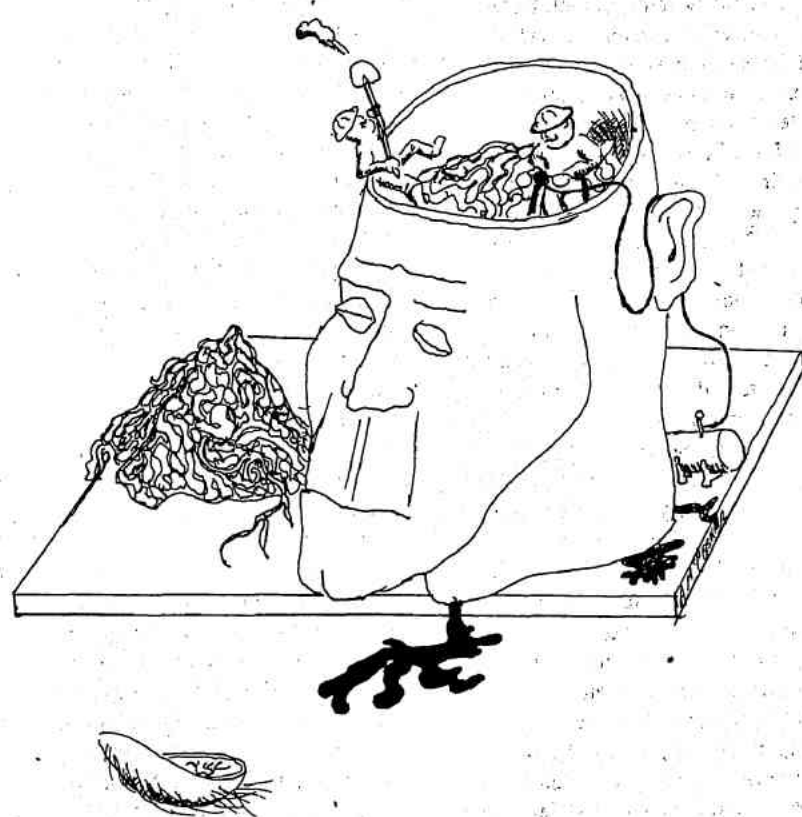
An end to overcrowded classes (not by the imposition of quotas) and the making of lecture notes freely available to students.

OVERCROWDING is a problem in those departments which provide inadequate staff and options for first year students — they also usually have high first year failure and drop out rates. Lectures are often an inappropriate method of teaching but in general their effectiveness decreases with size — the smaller the class the greater the possibility of student involvement. The Faculty of Arts resolved that lectures over 60 should be repeated but has not enforced its resolution.

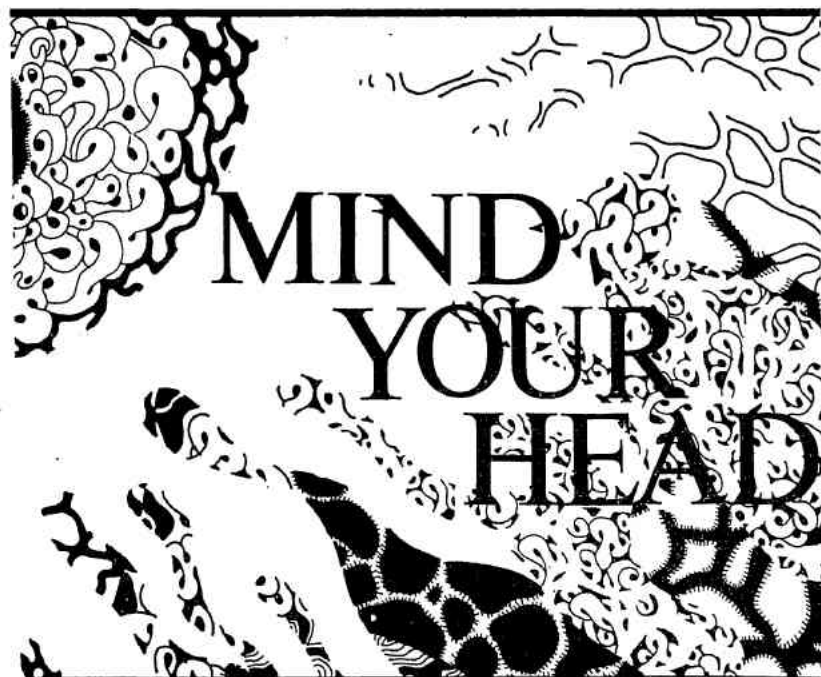
- (a) The size of a class often vitally affects the quality of education

- (b) The size of a class is particularly important in first year units where most students are first introduced to the University, its resources and pattern of operation. Appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that staff resources obtained by a department under the current staffing formula from weighted student units in first year classes be substantially devoted to the provision of adequate classes in those first year units.
- (c) There are lecture classes which are too large and which could be satisfactorily reduced by a repetition of the lecture. There are also problems, however, in the sizes of some tutorial classes.
- (d) In addition to the repetition of classes, the following alternatives should be used where appropriate to reduce the effect of unsatisfactorily large classes:
 - (i) Taped, videotaped or verbatim transcripts be made available;
 - (ii) Parallel courses be introduced as alternative introductions to a discipline;
 - (iii) Adequate provision of tutorial classes alongside large lecture groups.

JULIUS ROE
for the ANUSA
EDUCATION
COMMITTEE



ELEVEN



In 1900, Clifford Allbut, then Regius Professor at Cambridge wrote "the sufferer is tremulous and loses his self-command - he is subject to fits of agitation and depression. He has a haggard appearance. . . ." The drug said to produce these effects was not heroin or cocaine, nor "speed", LSD or even marijuana. It was coffee. The same author describes the effects of tea in equally alarming terms. It is perhaps rather unfortunate to note that today a somewhat similarly hysterical and exaggerated view of the effects of psychedelic drugs is common. This article, then, is an attempt to examine, hopefully more objectively the effects of these drugs with the aim of fostering a more rational approach to their use.

All the so-called psychedelic drugs have one thing in common - everything you've ever heard about opening doors, revelations, palpitations - its all so true! The first contact with them, whether later judged to be good or bad is bound to be, to put it mildly, an experience - WHAMMO!!! All at once you understand what "MINDFUCK" means - simply orgasms of the brain! - what more could you hope for? . . . but wait - you may have already realized that this kind of thing can be rather a shock to the system - to all your systems, in fact. However, no need to despair - a few guidelines can make it all so much easier . . . and that's where this article comes in.

WHAT THEY DO - Most of the following information will deal with lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD or "Acid")¹ unless otherwise stated since most of the psychedelics have basically similar affects and chemical compositions². Apart from this it is by far the most commonly available (though recently for local heads not bloody common enough).

Whichever way you look at it, Acid is a truly remarkable drug - since the discovery of its properties in 1943 by Dr Albert Hoffman (HALLELUJAH!) over 2000 articles have appeared, attempting to analyse its effects. The drug is often described as the most powerful known to man due to its incredible potency - one gram (1/28th oz) is sufficient for approximately 13,000 adult doses (70 micrograms being sufficient to produce what is called "base-level effects" - and I do mean micrograms - millionths of a gram!).

Despite its powerful effects, there is strong evidence to suggest that the human body has a remarkable ability (Praise the Lord!) to handle any accompanying toxic effects rather easily, even when huge doses - e.g. 3,000 micrograms are taken, whereas large doses in animals often cause death³. This basic difference should be kept in mind then when one is examining animal evidence of the effects of LSD - however aesthetically pleasing the results may have been (e.g. spiders weaving more symmetrical webs⁴, or rats refusing to operate a food-reward device⁵, etc.).

The power of the drug becomes even more apparent when it is realised that of the average dose (100-250mg) only about .02 of a microgram passes through the entire blood-brain interface! Only 3 1/2 million molecules affecting 12 billion brain cells! At one stage it was thought that even this disappeared within a few hours and the resultant "trip" was a chain reaction triggered by it - while it has subsequently been proved that at least some of the LSD remains throughout the "trip",⁶ as we will see there is evidence that the "trigger" theory should not be entirely discounted.

According to the most recent research, the psychedelic affects mainly the midbrain, the pleasure and reward centres - thus producing a surge of non-specific emotionality which affects the filtering comparing and matching of sensory information. They slightly raise blood pressure and an electroencephalogram shows a general arousal of the brain (which largely accounts for the insomnia and restlessness

usually experienced after a trip). The most dependable bodily change is an enlargement of the pupil - even bright daylight has little effect on its size. Speech and other motor acts are either unaffected or only slightly impaired. LSD is particularly free of uncomfortable symptoms - chilliness and nausea are the only ones reported with any frequency (with Mescaline, Mushrooms and Morning Glory seeds vomiting and dizziness are much more common).

Most people will have heard reports of the mental affects of the psychedelic. Generally the drugs take from 1/2 to 1 hour to take effect if ingested (a few minutes if injected intravenously). The first effects of an average dose is essentially similar to a kind of weird heavy stoned feeling (these are the "base level effects") but within a short time the weirdness will largely take over and the effects will intensify. During this period of "peaking" auditory and visual hallucinations, time distortions and changes in awareness may be prevalent; synaesthesiae (the crossing over of senses) may also occur. These

the stuff of dreams - and, like dreams, the psychedelic experience can be, as Huxley noted, a heavenly or an equally hellish one.

BUMMERS, ETC - Bummern (bad trips) can be caused by a number of factors - firstly there are those associated with elements of the trip itself: for instance ego loss. As Barron notes "A strong sense of personal identity depends on knowing accurately the borders of the self and on being able to distinguish what is inside from what is outside" - under psychedelics ego boundaries tend to dissolve because the necessary separation between the self and the external world become tenuous or non-existent, due to the already mentioned action of the drug in altering the incoming sensory stimuli (which is our normal means of examining our relationship with the outside world.)

Fear and paranoia are common reactions to this occurrence: the paranoid attributes to personal and impersonal forces outside himself the impulses that are actually inside him - the distinction between subjective and objective disappear and



effects continue for 1 - 6 hours and then begin to gradually subside until there are alternate waves of straighteners and tripping which may last 3 - 6 hours.

According to F. Barron⁸, 50% of subjects on an average dose have auditory and 25% have visual "hallucinations" during the first 1 1/2 hours. I make no effort to describe these phenomena except perhaps to say that they can include anything you could possibly imagine that you could possibly imagine - only more. In fact the most disturbing factor of a psychedelic trip is often the extent and nature of these "hallucinations" - most people can't believe they come from within themselves: yet the evidence is conclusive that they are, in fact, projections of an overflow from the constant pool of "primary-process" thinking - the constant activity of the unconscious mind;

the whole experience can disintegrate into a maelstrom of horror.

This type of reactions is more likely to occur when the subject's surroundings are hostile, oppressive or unfamiliar - and it is worth noting that the hysterical and distorted reaction of society in general towards the psychedelic drugs has often been blamed for creating just such an atmosphere.

Bummern are also caused by impurities in the drugs themselves. LSD is generally fairly safe, especially if it is in window pane "clear light" or blotter formats (where the drug is in little squares of gelatine or paper) - but when in tablet form it is more likely to be laced with amphetamines and other substances which can lead to intensified trips with a greater likelihood of causing bummern (especially for first timers) and continuing psychosis. Because strychnine

is used in making LSD, traces of it sometimes remain in the drug and may cause stomach cramps and aching joints (though these symptoms are quite often psychological). Fortunately, acid with strychnine in it is pretty rare locally because, not surprisingly, it doesn't sell well.

The situation of impurities in the other psychedelics is not so rosy however — Mescaline and Psilocybin very often turn out to be garbage acid laced with animal tranquilizer (e.g. phencyclidine — PCP) which can produce actual schizophrenic and other more dangerous complications. Mushrooms often contain toxic products which can produce intensive dizziness and nausea.

OVERCOMING BUMMERS — For first trips an experienced "guide" is almost essential — tripping on your own can be dangerous unless you are fairly experienced, apart from the fact that tripping with friends is usually more conducive to a good atmosphere. A warm, friendly, well-known venue (e.g. refectory dances, the bar, etc.) is also a help.

The problem of ego dissolution and paranoia can be largely overcome by realising that it is the drug which is doing everything and then letting yourself be carried along by it, knowing it will not harm you. It should also be realised that most people won't notice that you are tripping unless you tell them so. To that extent at least you have a large amount of control over what happens to you. (if you want them to be in on it they can — if not keep cool).

If you find yourself on a bumper despite this good advice — try sugar — one cup of pure sugar or about one quart of orange juice. Alternatively Niacinamide is useful (though almost impossible to get in Australia). Take one gram per 25 kilograms body weight. Tranquillizers are just as good, e.g. valium 5-25mg; Librium 10-100mg; Seconal 10-100 mg. However, if you suspect the bumper is caused by impurities — watch it, because some of these may (e.g. especially PCP) combine with tranquillizers to cause slowing of respiration, etc.

If you are guiding a person on a bumper try talking them around — e.g. suggest that the bumper is a symbol of poor energy flow and pretend one hand positive and the other negative. Place one in front

and one at the rear of the subject's head to "straighten out" the flow — this is often surprisingly effective. At all times reassurance is most important. Change the atmosphere e.g. change the record; light a match; candle; sparkler; incense; suggest you go somewhere, turn the lights on, or off, or both! (very fast!).

Most people experience some reactions of fear or paranoia at some stage of the game. A number never really have a "good trip" and eventually give up altogether. (Some people should never trip at all, being schizophrenic to start with). But if you are reasonably sensible in your approach and not already unbalanced you will almost certainly come down safely from a psychedelic flight, though as Richard Neville notes, "not necessarily in the same spot you took off from".¹¹

Newspaper horror stories of suicides, murders, deformed babies, etc. can be so far ignored. Suicides and murders do occur but much less commonly on LSD than with alcohol or even nicotine (ever noticed how many suicides and murderers smoke a lot?) and usually they happen because the mentioned precautions have been totally ignored. The chromosome damage story is so distorted as to be a disgrace to the scientific profession.¹²

THE HAPPY TRIPPER — Luckily most trippers have had earlier experiences with dope and this is a definite aid in being able to handle an LSD trip — despite the fact that the transaction is rather akin to driving a ten truck after only having previous experience with a bicycle — with training wheels, yet! Actually it might be a good idea to try mushrooms first — they are cheap, grow locally and cause generally milder effects than LSD and the other psychedelics

In fact, insofar as tripping has been called by some a type of neurological anarchy, any previous contact with unstraightness will be a help. Not surprisingly most competent heads are into weirdness generally — especially the juxtaposition of previously unconnected facets of the universe. Thus one rarely comes across a true acid freak who has not at least appreciated the genius of the surrealists, of Esther and Barrie Humphries. It is not surprising really, since so many of them seem to have anticipated, in some way, the LSD

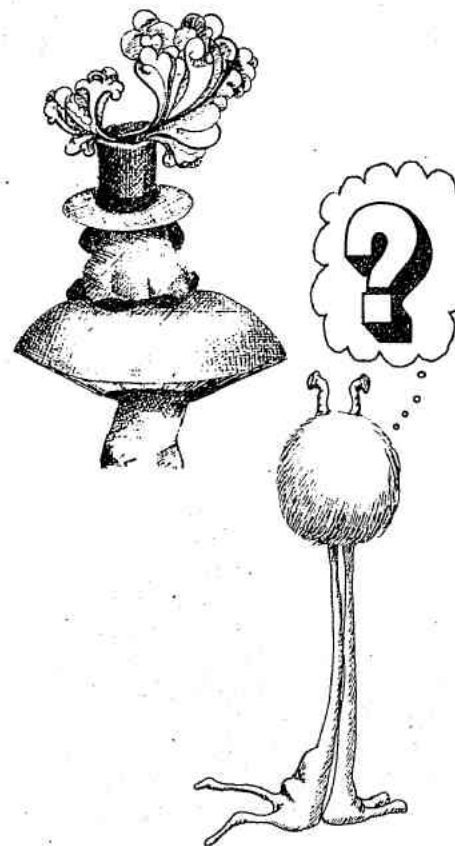
experience — Dali for instance, leads them all: apart from generally expressing drug type illusions, colours and juxtapositions, he often employs a technique rather aptly termed the "paranoiac-critical" method of painting. One which is based on the use of illusions, best described as an error or seeing initiated by some sensory cue e.g.: a crack on the wall which can also be seen as a snake. In employing this method, then, Dali is creating an effect similar to that produced by the psychedelic drugs¹³ — but he was doing it in 1930! It is interesting to note, in fact, that most of the experienced visual "hallucinations" are better defined as illusions (errors of seeing — rather than actual hallucinations with no basis in reality) and, as noted previously, realising this is the key to being able to handle a psychedelic experience i.e. realising it all comes from within yourself.

Despite any previous success, one should never become too blasé about tripping — Acid has an unnerving tendency to keep reminding you that it isn't a toy — you can have twenty trips and think you know it all and then one day find yourself in the grip of some really strong stuff. In fact quite a number of seasoned trippers do this — whether it makes them give up or love it all the more,¹⁵ it reminds them that this is an incredible drug they're on. It is probably best not to trip too frequently and keep a close watch on its effects on your personality to avoid LSD deculturalization and lasting reality disorientation. You can't really get away from the fact that too much tripping, even if you can handle it easily, may have at least some minor lasting psychological effect (e.g. your thinking will get a lot weirder). This may make fitting into society a bit more of a hassle but in turn could be valuable and will certainly make you more interesting and for that matter more interested.



Wot the hell was that??
That was a flash — another thing

12. Begun by self-confessed hippie hater Dr M. Cohen (previously unknown in the fields of genetics and of tripping) in 1968. The whole experiment was based on the presumption that a) white blood cells immersed in LSD represented their normal condition after an average dose b) breaks found in the chromosomes of these cells meant that sex chromosomes are necessarily affected in the same way, etc. Also the first test was carried out on a huge sampling of — wait for it — three people! and totally ignored the facts that caffeine,



The very fact that flashes occur to some extent makes more sense of the phenomenon of reverse tolerance. This is a situation, although rare, where users actually require less of the drug than they did earlier to reach the same level, and would somewhat support the suggestion that the "trigger effect" theory of how LSD works on the brain may still be, to some degree at least, correct. Usually, however the user builds up a slight short-term tolerance to the drug so that in its most pertinent instance, most people require at least two days between trips or the effects of a similar dose are greatly reduced. Because of their similar chemical make-up there is a high degree of cross tolerance between them (i.e. mushrooms on Saturday make for a light acid trip on Sunday).

alcohol and nicotine also break chromosomes and c) the body has chromosome repair and destruction facilities, etc. Later studies disposed the earlier results though there is still (as with most other drugs) a danger to pregnant women.

13. See Dali "Apparition of face and Fruit Dish on a Beach" and "Mae West", etc.

14. Are your trips getting dull? Take 5 times your normal dose — it certainly livens things up — it usually only when you don't expect it that it can be a problem.

FOOTNOTES

1. Its proper title is D-lysergic acid diethylamide tartarate (what a tongue-fuck!). The abbreviation LSD comes from the German spelling of this.
2. Having the same basic structure and $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix}$ "tail".
3. Cats generally need 30 times the human dose per Kg. to cause noticeable effects whereas 20 times this "normal" dose may result in death. Also a dose of 20x the human av. per kg. caused death in an adult male elephant (see Science Vol. 138 p.1100). It has been estimated that 50% of humans could survive doses of up to 13,000 micrograms — 150 times the base level dose!
4. See pics in "Abnormal Psychology — Current Perspectives" p.510 Library Ref. FRC 454.A25. This is contrary to many earlier reports on the subject.

5. Stimulants make them operate it faster and depressants slower.
6. The error was due to reliance on results of tests on rats whose much higher metabolism rate was not taken into account.
7. e.g. "seeing" a sound etc. this effect explained by the altering of the incoming sensory stimuli.
8. Scientific American 1964 Vol. 210 No. 4 p29. A few people never have visuals but most get auditory and/or other.
9. Nicotinic acid — another form of Niacin, is easier to get but it makes your body uncomfortably flushed - tingling and is not as effective anyway.
10. Most of these ones become effective within 30-60 minutes.
11. Playpower p.115.

Adventures Sigmunt's on the Chessboard

Sigmunt's sole victory against the current Australian Champion (our hero lost the other four times – but they were all boring games.)

The recent Asian-Pacific Zonal Championships failed to yield a potential Australian challenger to Karpov or Fischer for 1978. But a major result was Robert Jamieson's achievement in earning an International Master title.

Herewith a game from shortly before Jamieson won his Australian championship at Cooma.

White: S. Harbrzeutl 13 Q x N P - QN4
Black: R. Jamieson 14 P - KB4 P - KB4

Adelaide, 1973.

1 P - KN3 P - KN3
2 B - N2 B - N2
3 P - K4 P - QB4
4 N - K2 N - QB3
5 O - O P - Q3
6 QN - B3 P - K3
7 P - Q3 KN - K2
8 P - KN4!?

Sigmunt's recommendation against Black's Petrosian system set up, initiating kingside play and restraining Black from P - KB4.

The KNP goes ahead alone, to pave the way for his comrade on the KB file.

(Sigmunt: Pawns will be Pawns, as Kaiser Wilhelm used to say.)

8 ... O - O
9 N - N3 N - Q5
10 N(QB3) - K2 R - N1
11 P - QR4 P - QR3

Sigmunt plays to restrain Black's Qside ambitions before launching the Kside attack.

12 P - QB3 N x N ch

The Pawns come to grips! (cf note to White's 8th).

15 P x QNP P x QNP
16 NP x P KP x P
17 P - KR4

(Sigmunt: Away we go!)

17 ... P - N5
18 B - Q2 NP x P
19 B x P B - Q2
20 P - R5 N - QB3(?)

Inaccurate; better perhaps was:
20 ... B - B3, in order to play P - Q4.

21 RP x P RP x P
22 P x P!

This opening of lines in the centre proves fatal to Black ...

22 ... N - Q5
23 B - Q5ch
(Didn't we see this move last week? Ed.)

(Yes you did!! and it's still good! Sigmunt)

23 ... R - B2
(or else - 23 ... K - R2; 24 PxPch KxP;
25 Q - R5th K - B3; 26 Q - N5 MATE,
or 23 ... K - R1; 24 Q - R2 check and
QxB MATE) but Sigmunt, liking his King
Bishop, plays to win a piece instead of
the exchange.)

24 Q - N4! P x P
25 Q - N6 B - K3

To relieve some pressure before White's Knight joins in.

26 B x B N x B
27 Q x N Q - R5

(Sigmunt: Whats this? Counterplay?
Bah!)

28 K - N2 B x B
29 P x B R - N7ch
30 R - B2 R x Rch



White plays 22 P x P!

31 K x R Q x Pch
32 K - N2 Q x Q7ch
33 K - R3

Shelter reached

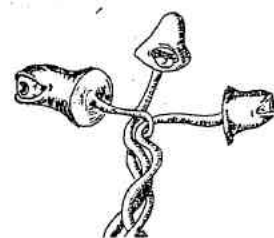
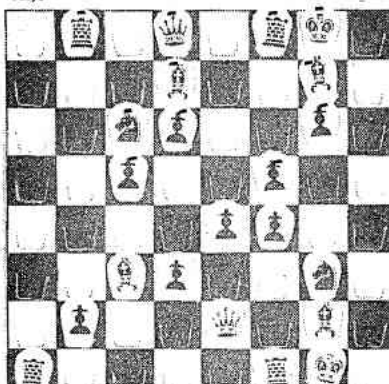
33 ... Q x BP
34 R x R8ch K - N2
35 N - R5ch RESIGNS

As after 35 ... K - R2; 36 QxRch K - R3
37 Q - B6ch IT'S ALL OVER

(Editor's note: Sigmunt's rule number 2 is basically unprintable, but the essence is, we feel, unaltered by restating it thusly)

Sigmunt's Rules for Chess: Number 2
(adapted) - Everybody can be beaten

PS. Misprint last week's game. Black's 13th move was P - K3 not P x K3
(Don't do it again, Roland: Sigmunt with his big, heavy, steel-capped jackboots on).



Chris Wallace-Crabbe, *Angust & Robertson*. 140 pp. \$7.50 paperback.

Inevitably literary criticism has a small usually specialised readership. Its attraction, I believe, can be twofold; firstly that with with and perception it can tease out the richness and subtleties of a piece of literature; secondly that it can discover the patterns and coherences in a body of literature with a view to "define and to order in terms of its own implicit organisation, a kind of ideal and impersonal living memory." Though both these possibilities require the imagination to interpret observed experience, and judgment that filters the true from the false, the skillful from the incompetent, it is the second that demands a design more ambitious and more artful than mere commentary on a piece of literature. It demands the ambition to draw the coherences in a people's experience (as expressed in their literature), from the surface of apparent discontinuity, and a greater willingness on the part of the critic to expose and substantiate his/her own notions as

melbourne or the bush

to what constitutes the valuable in the amassed writings of that people. It seems to me that this willingness to piece together a tradition in Australian literature, and to argue its importance, is at present lacking in Australia.

Chris Wallace-Crabbe's book, *Melbourne or the Bush*, has some interesting comments to make about Australian life and letters. Particularly illuminating for example are the essays on Furphy, ('Masculine Strength'), and Hope ('Three faces of Hope'). The author's commentary is academic in approach to his subject, relying perhaps too often on the opinion of other scholars for his persuasion, rather than a distinctive personal wit or passion. Indeed, his prose has a studied flatness; the words are carefully and judiciously placed, the perceptions are usually unstartling. After reading three or four of these essays I found myself wishing the author would pepper his prose with some vigour in the declaration of opinions, some bravado, even some humour. However these are not the reasons why I found the book disappointing.

In the light of my first paragraph I was disappointed by the book's lack of ambition. In the first essay in the book, Wallace-Crabbe both recognizes and deflects the need for discovering the patterns in Australian literature

as a whole. The thesis of this essay, 'The Solitary Shapers', is that from its beginnings Australian literature has been remarkable for its discontinuity rather than its coherence, and that Australian writers are distinguished by their 'utter independence of one another' -

'their proximity in the pageant is little more than a geographical accident, for there has been no significant imaginative connection between these writers.'

The arguments here, and in another essay, 'Among the Front Runners', are tight, the historical evidence probably accurate. But I detected a note of cynicism, of disenchantment, underpinning these essays, the only two that contemplate Australian literature as a whole, leading me to this doubt. - did the author's findings prompt this disaffection, or did they result from it? For example, Wallace-Crabbe tells us that 'there are some clusterings and connections among twentieth-century Australian writers' and cites the Lindsays and the influence of Brennan, before dismissing this feature a paragraph later. Can it be dismissed so patly? Is it not precisely the influence of Brennan, or the Lindsays, or the connection with the parent culture that we want to hear about? These are openings. The mainstream of the author's

argument is a cul-de-sac, and I suspect that his initial attitude of mind is a pessimistic one. The discovery of pattern and coherence, the piecing together of a tradition, must presuppose the will to discovery, the will to regard the precarious but nevertheless tangible indications of pattern in a spirit of curiosity rather than jaundice.

Thus, apart from one or two exceptions, I found either an unwillingness to venture beyond the relatively safe limits of author-commentary, or where the venture was made, it was made in what seemed to be a frame of intellectual dispiritedness. This is as true of the two essays on Melbourne as it is of the other essays. Certainly the view of Australian life as the withered offshoot of a European culture is a familiar one, but more often than not it is gratuitous. Achievement is contingent on the will to achieve.

Of course to complain of a book in terms of one's own expectations is not cricket. But there is an abundance of literary comment in Australia, a scarcity of ambitious criticism - and time is short. Let this be my excuse.

The price of the paperback edition of *Melbourne or the Bush* is \$7.50, which is a ludicrously high price for a 140 page book.

ALAN GOULD

Entertainment Overdose!

Sunday the 23rd was a good night in Canberra. Quite apart from the Mushrooms - Tangerine Dream was in town. The only way to describe the resultant concert is 'unreal'.

I mean if anybody has ever been inside the Lakeside Ballroom, try to imagine it crammed with heads, wide-eyed and impatient. Imagine the plastic chandeliers, the heavies and waiters in their shit-coloured waistcoats, the plastic-plush concert chairs and the add Tangerine Dream: cool, calm and electronic. The whole atmosphere was frankly bloody weird.

After waiting about a half infinity while everybody floated in, trying to avoid turning their yawning pupils to the heavy at the door, Tangerine Dream appeared. It was fairly obvious that most of the audience weren't quite sure what was going to happen - a smattering of confused applause, and it was on. The music started quiet, was quiet for quite a time - like people were beginning to think 'the volumes too low - isn't it going to get any louder?' - It got louder.

Coming out of four sets of speakers one in each corner of the ballroom - real quadrophonia, this, building waves of sound, icicles of sound, staligmites and staligtites. Conjuring up visions of journeys through 'stargate corridors canyons, arteries (a la 'Fantastic Voyage') etc. It was so easy to just sit there thinking up all these images.

On stage, the three members of the band bathed in an eerie blue glow: black light phosphorescence. And the equipment - 100,000 dollars worth, took ten hours to set up. You could see them each programming their individual banks of moogs, mini-moogs, keyboards and mixers. At the beginning one would set up a rhythm pattern on one panel and go to another while you watched the little row of lights on the first - blinking along six spaces, then back, along, back - in time with, hell, being, the music! Then another rhythm would be laid on top - another - another, all three doing it at the same time. Then a bit of variation: a twist of a knob and the original rhythms would be compressed or stretched to infinity - sounding like rivers in mountains, flowing along, undulating and rushing. Back to the first panel to change the program to six lights along, back, four lights along, back and start the whole incredible menagerie of sound off on a different track.

After two such sets - intermission! People wandered around, looking at the incredible equipment up front, wondering how they had done it. Wondering if this was really going to be the Muzac of the future; if one day we could all be sitting in our

little living modules listening to this stuff; the beauty of it being that it just helps you evoke your own images, helped give substance to what was in you all along - the ultimate goal, perhaps of all music.

Others wandered out past the door heavies to try and get a drink, after waiting the whole intermission, most could only afford an orange juice from the waiters, others just smoked, lounged around the plush foyer or visited the incredible dykes. Most people only had time to do one or the other before it was time to return.

To more of the same: the applause louder, now people weren't so disoriented, had managed to get over the paranoid atmosphere created by the place - got back into the music programming and reprogramming, going round like some vast washing machine, whipping around the ballroom like Luna Parks' Rotor - everybody hanging on and their brains being plastered against the back of their heads by the sheer centrifugal force of the sound zipping from one set of speakers to the next while in the middle more music form-visions conjured up and you could do nothing but watch it and feel it because your cranium was being held by the force - focussing inwards.

One short encore and it was over - everyone staggered out, dazed. And yes - it was only 10.30!

What? Time for Skyhooks! Off to the Refectory and they had only just come on! Good Value! The Oh-so-70's boys - none of them over 20 of course - how else could it be? But - what culture-shock! - from Tangerine Dreams' mind opening to this - still, Skyhooks, too have a brilliance of their own. They have captured the essence of 70's Australia perhaps better than any other band I have ever heard - anywhere. If only because they represent everything and anything. From the immutable truth of the 6.30 news (horror movies indeed!) through the 70's flirting with the camp glitter stuff to the primeval rock that moves the skinhead boys from Carlton.

And the stage show! Shirley and the boys really putting it out, on each others shoulders - the whole thing. It was beautiful to watch. Complete with the most unboring syncopated drum/voice solo in Australia. How could you beat it?

And so - off to bed and shit didn't we deserve it. And all you could think was please let there be more nights like this one in our little city.

Jon Free.



Keep your drugs cool - the psychedelics break down chemically in a few months unless refrigerated.

Good combinations of drugs are acid and dope (makes the effects stronger) acid and speed, etc. Mushrooms and acid is also interesting - once. Try fucking, reading comics, burning fireworks (sparklers, plastics, etc.) etc. etc.

Typical users phrases- "Incredible" and "What time is it?" also if the stuff is strong enough, "Are you real?"

LOCAL NOTES - At the moment acid is expensive and in rather short supply in Canberra, so if you haven't made up your mind to take the plunge buy any available anyway and then decide - you can always find a market if you decide not to.

Two-way acid (i.e. a half will get you off) goes for about \$3 - \$5 in singles and \$2 - \$3.50 in hundreds. Watch out for bum deals - don't trust your dealers - there is more sales hype with Acid than with practically any other drug.

Mescaline is rarer, more expensive and usually not mescaline, as noted earlier.

Mushrooms grow locally and are becoming more common.

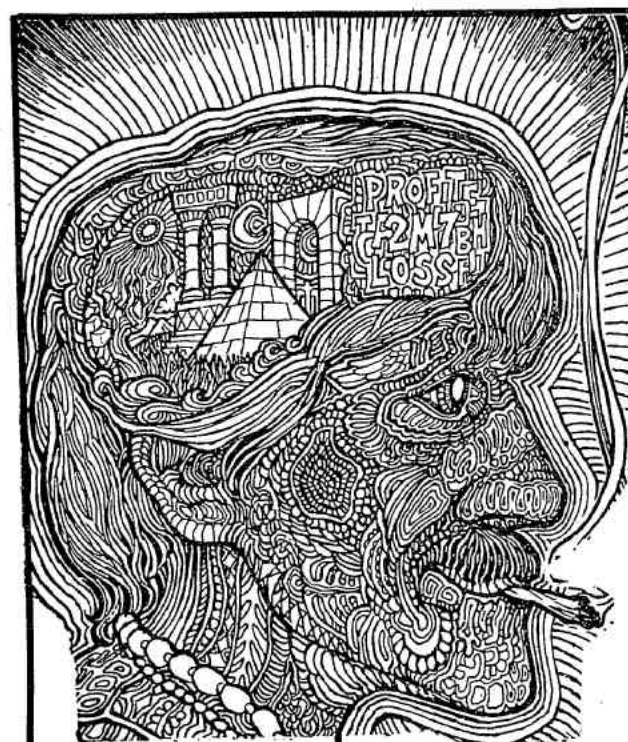
The prospect for legalization, or even decriminalization of these drugs are grim. Any Government will fight a drug which allows new insight into what is going on in the system, which examines new juxtapositions, makes obvious alternatives; which mean simply - changes in the system.

Anyway, that's the way things are for now at least, so keep cool and happy trips.

DR. JON

BOOKS

- S. COHEN "The Hallucinogenic Drugs" - available in the bookshop and probably the best unbiased account.
 D. MATHESON and M. DAVISON, "The behavioural effects of drugs" Library Reference RC 566 M28 (1972).
 T. WOLFE "The Electric Cool Aid Acid Test" - if anything will get you into the mood this book will.
 (LUKE RHINEHARD "The Dice Man" ... irrelevant I suppose, but incredible all the same ... ed.)



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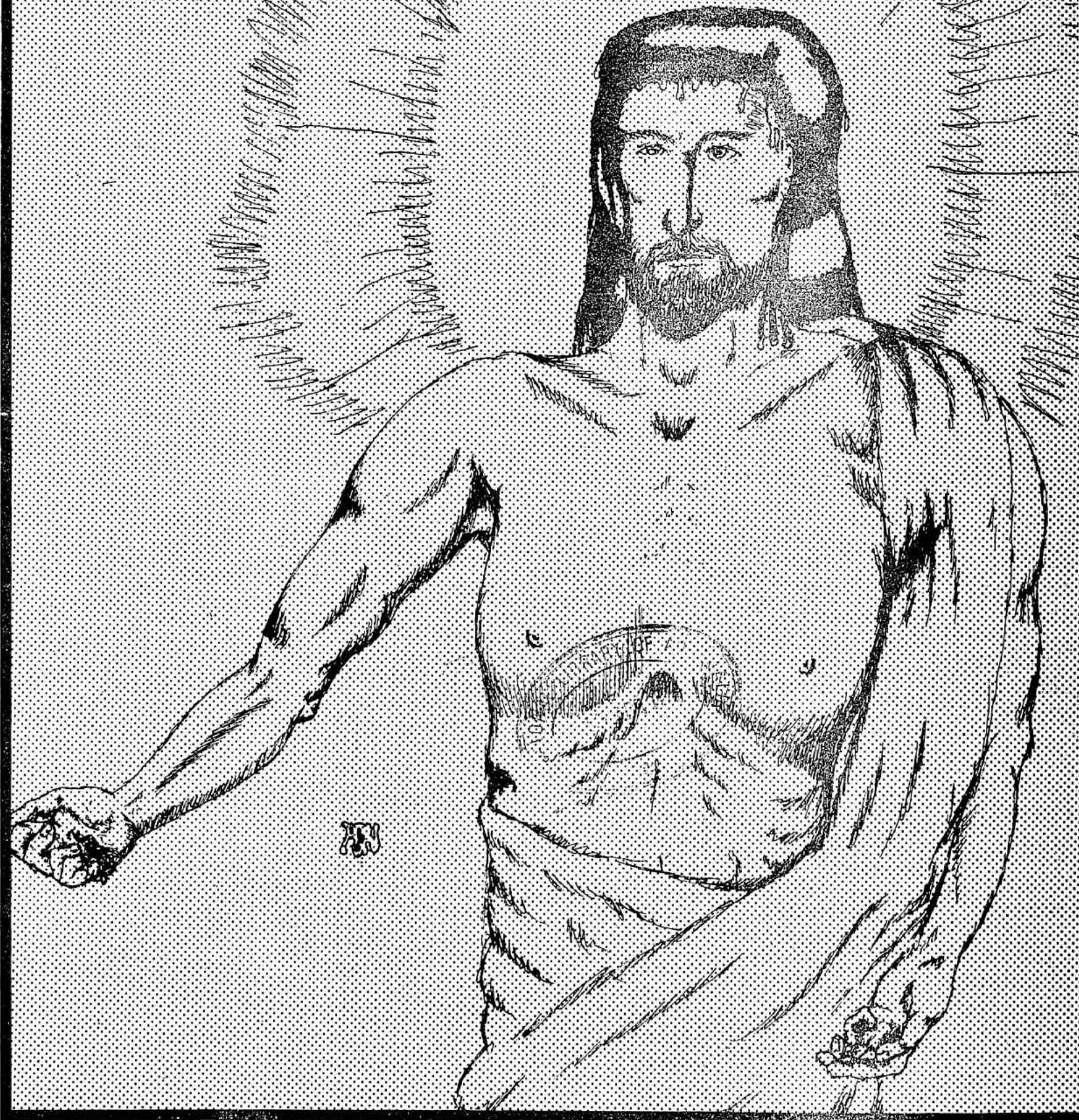
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really can did this one-the number, not the ad: kavv did that ... jon



3/12/40

I came back



—end—